

DESPERATE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Political Bearings of the Dreyfus Trial—Forces Arrayed for a Finish Fight.

IS NOW "A NECK OR NOTHING."

Dreyfusards Have the Brains and Dash and the Nationalists Social and Other Prestige.

THE DEPOSITION OF MERCIER

Analyzed—The Far Reaching Effects of Revision—The Fur Expected to Fly To-day.

(Copyright, 1899, by The Associated Press.) RENNES, August 13.—The battle has begun in earnest. Its political bearings are shown in the arrest of Paul Deroulede, the deputy and poet, and twenty-three of his numerous Royalist and Bonapartist allies who have pooled with him against the republic. As in the Boulanger conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste, which has found representative men in General Negrier and some other generals having great commands.

It is a strange thing how the fight thickened around the shadowy and emaciated red-haired Jew, whose uniform of an artillery captain so ill fits and belittles his figure and physiognomy. Last Monday's sitting of the court martial and the subsequent non-public sittings were the first surprising operations, but yesterday was a field day, in which the two hostile forces into which France is divided, and has since the revolution set themselves in array of battle, and drew the first blood. Each side stands committed to a certain course, and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength. I cannot see a possibility of its ending in a drawn game. It is now a "neck or nothing" combat, a desperate fight, in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

The Moral Situation. The moral situation of the forces engaged reminds one of the armies of the French revolution, and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impulse, the dash and the flexibility. At the same time they are raw recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four points of the compass. Hatred of the military caste, and it may be, the secret hope of rewards have made them homogeneous. The Nationalists have social and other prestige, members and organization. Their center is composed of the majority of Frenchmen and French women; their left wing is formed of 22,000 officers and their right wing consists of the church. All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out. One side is just as unscrupulous as the other, but the most active and less numerous side does really fight for the cause of humanity, justice and truth. The Dreyfusites have, at any rate, won belligerent rights, and they are sure of the friendly neutrality of the government. Their adversaries can no longer make use of the rope that hung Pickard or the razor that cut Henry's throat. The minister of war could not if he wanted to read a forged document in parliament. It is impossible now to stuff the dossier with fables fit for Mother Goose's tales. But organization, numbers, prestige and wealth mean staying power.

Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied with Jewish funds without accepting M. de Freycinet's estimate of 20,000,000 francs. The sums subscribed by English and German Jews must be enormous, but like wealthy Gentiles, rich Jews are fond of the pomp and vanities of life, the titles of aristocratic society. Many of them are frightened already at the onward pace of the Dreyfusites.

Mercier's Deposition. General Mercier's deposition was inaudible unless to the judges and short hand reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy-flowing statements, plausibility and the art of lulling suspicion. As the deposition appears in full it will be everywhere read with delight by those already persuaded that Dreyfus is a traitor. They will not see that it is Pecksniffian, what was of feline peridy, figuratively speaking. The deposition, which was really a speech for the prosecution, shows Mercier to be a flautist of the highest order. He never loses his way in the most intricate variations, and keeps in view that Dreyfus is a cool, calculating, well informed traitor.

The immediate issue of the fight is the freedom of Dreyfus, but yesterday's incidents and episodes are the beginning of a struggle of far-reaching consequences. I must give the Nationalists credit for having, from the very beginning, foreseen what revision would lead to. They, in many things, showed blindness. They accepted the madman, Quenay de Beaupaire, as their spokesman. But they had a keen instinct for the ultimate trend of the revisionist movement.

Dreyfus is generally unfortunate in the use of the pen. He lacks artistic sensibilities, and cannot disassociate himself from his ego to enter into the feelings of others. One sees this harsh

egotism in his correspondence with his wife. He was never more unfortunate than in the letter complaining that Mr. Casimir-Perier did not keep a promise to him. It exasperated Casimir-Perier, who treated as a foul libel the assertion that he, as president of the republic, entered into a pact with an officer accused of treason. Casimir-Perier has a habit of thinking morbidly. He has taken deep offence at several assertions of Mercier's, and will try conclusions with him to-morrow. We expect further to fly—in Casimir-Perier's case canine; in Mercier's feline.

Queer Complications. Some of Countess Marie Von Munster's letters in the secret dossier were written to Mlle. Lucie Faure. They may be forgeries. I cannot imagine that she gave them to the minister of war as proof that the family of the German ambassador took an interest in Dreyfus.

The Schwartzkoppen letter, speaking of the impetuous intervention in the affairs of the German emperor for reasons unknown even to Hohenlohe, is believed to be genuine. In this connection, it is said in military circles that a lady in whom Emperor William took a deep interest, had fished out for him Dreyfus as a person competent to inform his majesty on French military questions. This lady, it is said, was a relative of the late Jacques Saint Cere, of the Pigaro, who was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment for blackmailing the late millionaire, Max Lebaudy.

She came to Paris as a pictorial artist, as the story goes, and exhibited in the salon. There was such a lady, but I should be sorry to declare her the mistress of the German emperor and the temptress of Dreyfus. What the officers say about her may be another lie, which should be nailed to the counter. Military credulity is boundless. EMILY CRAWFORD.

THE CROWNING VILLAINY

Of the Anti-Dreyfusites—M. Labori, the Counsel for Dreyfus, is Fatally Shot in the Back by two Men who Waylaid him in the Public Road—A Cowardly Act.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive. Maitre Labori left his home alone for the court about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee. The route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine, he had reached a point about half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver.

The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim, and the bullet struck Maitre Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry, and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane, from which they had emerged, and both escaped.

At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound.

A later story has it that M. Labori was shot in the temple by a man who fired a revolver at him outside the court and that the miscreant was arrested.

MERCIER'S STATEMENTS

Of the Imminence of War Ridiculed in German Official Circles.

BERLIN, August 13.—The statements of General Mercier before the court-martial at Rennes yesterday regarding the imminence of war between Germany and France excites only ridicule here. The general opinion is that the former war minister ought now to be judged from a pathological view point.

The semi-official newspapers declare that there was never any idea of war, and that, even had Count Von Munster, the German ambassador in Paris been recalled, a charge d'affaires would have been left to hurry on the embassy business.

TO-DAY'S SESSION

Of the Court-martial Expected to be Productive of Many Sensational Scenes—What Might Have Happened Saturday.

RENNES, August 13.—To-morrow's session of the Dreyfus court-martial is awaited with the greatest anxiety and expectation, in view of the confrontation of Mercier by Casimir-Perier, when the former will virtually be in the prisoner's dock. A dramatic scene is inevitable.

It is understood that even a more thrilling incident than that which ended yesterday's session was expected by the counsel of Dreyfus, and would have occurred but for General Mercier's prudence. Dreyfus intended and had actually declared his determination to slap Mercier's face before the whole court if he brought up the story of the relations of Dreyfus with Mme. B—, who, some newspapers have asserted, acted as go-between for Dreyfus and the attache to whom he is alleged to have made treasonable revelations. Mercier abstained from all reference to the story, but despite this, the people in the court thought for a moment that Dreyfus was about to strike Mercier, until a captain of gendarmes took him gently by the arm, and pushed him back into his seat.

The Petit Journal and some other papers, including those published here, accused the foreign press men present in the court of being the authors of the demonstration against Mercier when he left the court. The accusation is ridiculous, and was prompted by the obvious desire of the anti-revisionists to exclude foreign newspaper men from what they maintain is purely a French matter. It

was even stated that measures would be taken against the foreign correspondents. About sixty of the latter met this evening to protest against the charge. During the course of the proceedings, Madame Severina, the famous woman journalist, came on behalf of a committee of the French judiciary press, who had just held a meeting on the subject, and communicated the fact that no measures against the foreign press would be taken or would be contemplated, and that should the press be excluded from the court room, French newspaper men would be treated exactly the same as foreigners. The meeting thereupon decided to treat the attacks of a certain section of the French press with silent contempt.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS

In Paris by Anti-Semites—Many Conspirators Arrested.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Demonstrations occurred this evening outside the offices of the Anti-Semite League, where Jules Guerin, president of the league, and Max Regis, the former Jew baiting mayor of Algiers, against whom orders of arrest were issued yesterday on a charge of conspiring to bring about a change of government, are still besieged by the police. Fifty anti-Semites took up a position in a restaurant opposite, and M. Guerin harangued them from a window. Finally the police closed the thoroughfare to prevent the demonstration becoming serious.

In the course of the evening M. Godefroy, president of the committee of the Jeuneuse royalists, was arrested and a dispatch from Saint Let, capital of the department of Manche, announces the arrest of M. le Monnet, secretary of the league of patriots.

It appears that the report of the arrest of M. Marcel-Habert, member of the chamber of deputies for Rambouillet and a high official of the league of patriots was incorrect. He is still at large. Out of thirty-seven warrants issued some twenty-five have been executed.

Those already arrested include Comte de Sabran Fontevras, Comte Chevilly, M. de Montcourt, secretary of the Jeuneuse royalists, and M. de Frechencourt, vice president of the Guellet Blanc, or White Carnation society.

LOOKS WARLIKE.

The Transvaal Situation in Anything but a Satisfactory Condition.

JOHANNESBURG, August 13.—The Transvaal government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railway Company for mobilisation on the shortest possible notice if required.

Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is rumored that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve. It is alleged from floor sources that the government proposes to introduce a passport law, aiming to prevent Outlanders from leaving the country without permission in the event of war.

LONDON, August 14.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times says: "The Germans and Americans are especially excited over the new commanding decision. Many who had retained a lingering sympathy with the Transvaal government are now alienated because of this measure."

CAPE TOWN, August 13.—A meeting of prominent Afrikaner leaders here to-day advocated acceptance by the Transvaal government of Mr. Chamberlain's joint commission proposal.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Imperial regiment, which recently left here, will be sent to form a camp at Lainsie Nek.

The Portuguese have detained the steamer Reichstag, from Hamburg, June 23, at Delagoa bay. She has on board 15,000 rifles and other war material consigned to the Transvaal government.

RACE PROBLEM

In Cuba—Nothing Short of Universal Suffrage Will Do.

HAVANA, August 13.—Juan Guelber to Gomez, referring to-day to the assertion of Carlos Garcia that the race problem in Cuba could be solved by a limited educational franchise, declared that such a solution was altogether out of the question.

"It would be quite impossible," he said, "that more than two-thirds of the army that fought for liberty are black men, and the majority, even of the colonels, cannot read or write. Still they would demand the right to vote and justly demand it. What right has Carlos Garcia, I wish to know, to represent Cuba? He is a young man and received the rank of Lieutenant colonel solely because of his father's prestige. He has no political standing, and no right to speak for any element in Cuba. The trouble from the first has been that too many unrepresentative men have talked to the newspapers. I am convinced that anything but universal suffrage would be an injustice to the great majority of the Cubans."

FAMILY FEUD

Results in Murder—200 Combatants Engaged in Quarrel.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 13.—James Quinn, aged sixty years, a resident of the Lookout, a suburb of Carbondale, was killed in a family feud to-day between the Quinns and Gallaghers.

There has been bad blood between the two families for some time past and numerous quarrels have resulted. Early this morning a Quinn boy and one of the young Gallaghers engaged in a fight, but separated without doing any serious injury to one another.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the boys resumed the fight and in a very short time, both families, men, women and children, were engaged in a pitched battle. Spectators say that fully two hundred combatants were in the melee.

When the hostilities ceased, James Quinn was found lying by the roadside with his skull crushed and at 7 o'clock this evening he died without regaining consciousness.

Joseph Gallagher, aged twenty-five, and Thomas Gallagher, aged twenty, were arrested for the crime.

Double Murder.

READING, Pa., August 13.—Solomon Quinter, a well-known citizen, and a former railroad employee, shot and instantly killed his wife, Annie, aged forty-nine years, and her paramour, Edward H. Kitamiller, aged twenty-eight, at an early hour this morning. Quinter suspected that his wife was unfaithful, and lying in wait for several hours he caught the couple in a compromising position. He sent two bullets into his wife's brain and an instant later turned the weapon on Kitamiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities and was committed to prison.

SITUATION MASTERED BY ROOT.

The New Secretary of War is Getting a Firm Grasp on War Department Affairs.

THE MILITARY CONDITIONS

In the Philippines Well in Hand. Root's Industry Surprises Cabinet Associates.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Secretary Root is beginning to get a firm grasp on the administration of the war department. He has been at the head affairs only ten days, yet this has been sufficient to show his methods and the influence which his vigorous personality exerts throughout the military establishment. At the outset, Mr. Root set about familiarizing himself with the more important details of the department, such as a lawyer first prepares his statement of facts as a basis for his legal analysis. From Adjutant General Corbin he secured data showing at a glance a broad outline of the army in the field. From the quartermaster-general he learned the number of transports, their capacity and readiness to carry troops, and the exact status of stores, clothing and equipment, particularly as to General Otis' forces in front of the enemy. Of the commissary general, he asked just how many rations were in actual stock at Manila, how long this supply would last, how quickly it could be replenished and whether there was ample margin for every emergency. The same information has been drawn as to ordnance, medical and hospital supplies, engineering and signal equipment. Each bureau officer submitted a succinct tabular statement, and this was supplemented by a personal talk with the secretary. Not only the officials here, but those at Manila have been consulted by cable whenever it has been necessary to add to the completeness of the information at hand here. In this way Mr. Root has speedily brought himself in touch with every branch of the military service, and has gathered a most complete and analyzed resume of military affairs.

Military Situation.

While getting in hand this administrative machinery, Mr. Root has at the same time made a careful inquiry into the military situation in the field. Probably the most important military inquiry he is pursuing is as to the exact fluctuations of the insurrection in the Philippines since the day it began. For that purpose a military map is now being prepared by the adjutant general's office for the private use of the secretary, showing the advance of our forces from day to day throughout General Otis' campaign, the position and movements on different occasions, the retreat of the enemy and its position and force from time to time. It will be a bird's-eye view of the theatre of military operations throughout the insurrection. Dates will be written in to show the position of the army as the campaign proceeds, and, as far as possible, it will convey to the eye an idea of the scope of the military operations in the Philippines up to date. The preparation of this map has been put in charge of Major Simpson, chief of the bureau of military information, who has been giving his undivided attention to making it complete and comprehensive.

While going over the military phases of the work the secretary has conferred with the commanding general, General Miles, and with General Merritt, who is second in command, on the military problems presented, and beside the military results of these counsels, it has established co-operation between the executive head of the war department and the ranking officers of the army.

Meanwhile, the secretary has announced no far-reaching policies. He proceeds slowly while the facts, on which policies rest, are being assembled. If there has been some loose and rather careless statements to proposed policy they have probably been as much a surprise to him as to the public. So too, the reports set afloat before he entered the office, that he would confine his attention to Cuban affairs, leaving the Philippines to the "military authorities" have not been borne out but on the contrary the military exigencies in the Philippines have been the subject of his most earnest solicitude.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

Concerning Cuba and Porto Rico, the detailed administration of their affairs, with its multitude of minor issues, is being left largely with his assistants and chiefs, and he is concerning himself with the larger questions of the reconstruction and future of these islands, and with the substitution of orderly civil government for the military regime now in force. When former Premier Rivera urged yesterday that an order be speedily issued for municipal elections in Porto Rico, the secretary replied that he hoped these elections would occur as soon as the present unhappy and storm-swept condition of the island would permit. When it was suggested that the desolation in Porto Rico made opportune a remission of duties on articles of prime necessity, the secretary said he was already conferring with General Davis, governor-general of the island, as to that step.

Mr. Root has little time for the crowd of callers with small requests. He is a laborious and methodical worker. When there was some surprise at his

remaining at his desk until 7 o'clock Thursday evening—three hours after the building was deserted—he explained that it was his habit to concentrate his attention on important work from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, usually without the distraction of meals. He has been making his studies at home during most of the evenings since he has been here. The secretary is quite reserved as to callers, listening and inquiring rather than talking. His cabinet associates speak of his calm and deliberate manner, and his ready perception of affairs.

FIERCE FIGHTING

Ten Miles from Manila—San Mateo Occupied by American Troops—Our Losses Three Killed, and the Enemy Twenty-Three.

MANILA, Aug. 13, 3:30 p. m.—A reconnaissance yesterday by troops of General Samuel E. M. Young's brigade, with the view of ascertaining the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo. The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry. The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin, with fifteen men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, advanced from Novaliches, five miles west of San Mateo. Captain Rivers, with one hundred men of the Fourth cavalry, and Captain Parker, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth New York volunteer regiment, with 230 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth infantry and the Fourth cavalry, approached in two columns from the south. Major Cronin experienced many difficulties arising from the condition of the country and failed to effect a junction with Captain Rivers west of San Mateo, as had been planned.

Captain Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions. Having failed to connect with Major Cronin and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Captain Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by a heavy volley. He lost a sergeant killed.

Captain Parker, advancing, found the enemy strongly entrenched on the far side of some rice fields, about a mile wide and covered with deep mud. Pushing forward rapidly he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about 1:30 in the afternoon.

Major Cronin entered the town about 4:30. The Americans will occupy the place. Our men were exhausted by the heavy marching.

INSURGENTS AGGRESSIVE.

In the Neighborhood of the Railroad. Two Small Engagements.

MANILA, Aug. 14, 8:40 a. m.—The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. On Sunday night they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed and two privates wounded.

Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed. It was a safe against possible attack upon the railroad. A special train took reinforcements to Malolos and Gunglino, just north of Bulacan.

Hurricane Losing Its Strength.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The West Indian hurricane appears to be gradually decreasing its strength, and the chances are that it will spend itself before making much further progress. This is the welcome news given out by the officials of the weather bureau to-night. It is based on the fact that there has not been any decided fall in the barometer in the localities that should feel its effect, and by the presence of an area of high pressure in the northern part of the United States, which tends to keep the storm from keeping its onward ward. The movement of the hurricane is apparently very slow, and even at Jacksonville the velocity of the wind this morning was but twenty-two miles an hour. The opinion of the officials is that by the time Charleston is reached there will be no more than an ordinary blow. Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk have taken down their hurricane signals.

Situation at Ponce.

PONCE, Porto Rico, August 12.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been over-estimated, the people are peaceful and endeavoring to make the best of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision, with daily payments to the workmen. It is gathered from interviews with merchants and planters, some of whom owe European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

Dewey at Leghorn.

LEGHORN, Italy, August 12.—The United States cruiser Olympia arrived here at noon to-day from Naples and was received with salutes and cordial welcomes. The commander of the Italian cruiser Tripoli and the captain of the port both visited Admiral Dewey on board.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair Monday; fresh northwesterly winds. For West Virginia, fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; east to south winds Tuesday.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schepel, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth street, was as follows:

7 a. m. 71 | 3 p. m. 85
9 a. m. 83 | 7 p. m. 81
12 m. 84 | Weather—Clear.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 72 | 3 p. m. 81
9 a. m. 80 | 7 p. m. 84
12 m. 81 | Weather—Clear.

APPALLING DESTRUCTION WROUGHT

By the West Indian Hurricane. One Hundred Thousand People are Homeless.

ONE-FIFTH OF THE DWELLINGS

On the Island Totally Destroyed. Over one Thousand Reported Killed—List Increasing.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Two dispatches from Governor General Davis, of Porto Rico, giving additional details of the fearful havoc wrought by the hurricane of last week, were received at the war department to-day. They were immediately sent to Secretary Root, who already has taken measures for dispatching relief to the people of the island. The secretary expects that the transport McPherson, with a large quantity of rice and beans, will leave New York to-morrow, and this will be followed by other vessels as fast as arrangements can be made for sending supplies. He thinks it is the duty of the government to make provision for feeding the people until the aid voluntarily given by the citizens of the country reaches them, and he will exhaust every means at his disposal to this end.

The secretary contemplates supplementing the appeal made last week to the mayors to assist in raising subscriptions, and to-morrow will issue an appeal to the governors of the states, with a view to arousing general interest in the relief work. The dispatches received from General Davis were sent to the President, at Lake Champlain, to-night.

AWFUL DEVASTATION

Wrought in Porto Rico by the Hurricane that Swept Over the Island. One-Fifth of the Dwellings Destroyed and People Without Shelter or Food.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—The following are the dispatches received by the war department from General Davis to-day:

"SAN JUAN, P. R., Via HAITI.—The grave state of affairs throughout the island is not yet known because of total destruction of all telegraphic connections and great destruction on all roads. Not more than one-fourth of towns yet heard from, but enough is known to warrant the statement that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island are totally destroyed, and their owners are without any shelter whatever or food beyond what has been saved from the debris. The coffee crop and most of the trees are ruined, and thus reliance for support is gone. Fully one-third of the people subsist entirely on fruit and a small degree on tubas. All the former is destroyed and much of the latter are rotting in the ground. Many thousands of cattle are drowned and the debris carried down by the rivers is strewn over the ocean with the wreckage of the storm and the dead bodies of animals. The deaths from falling walls and drowning will number more than a thousand, and may be several times this number. The state of distress is very great and when green fruits saved from the debris are consumed the suffering will be very great. "I am relieving the suffering everywhere within reach as much as possible, but in out of the way places are many thousands who cannot be reached for some time. The supplies ordered sent by the government will help much, but will last only for a few days while destitution must continue for many weeks or some months until the bananas grow up from the ground for which months at least are required. Food of all kinds is needed, especially rice, beans and cod fish, which has been the main support outside of fruit. Cheap cotton clothing is also needed for thousands rushed naked from their dwellings at night when the gale broke. Medicines are also needed most pressing, especially quinine and other simple medicines. I estimate that at least 1,500 tons of food will be required weekly for several weeks. I have constituted boards all over the island to regulate assistance and a general board here to conduct the relief work.

100,000 Homeless.

"While I have not yet full data, I repeat the estimate that at least 100,000 people are homeless and destitute. Relief ration proposed one pound of food per day, composed of seven ounces of beans, seven ounces of rice and two ounces of codfish. In addition to the food ordered by the McPherson, I ask that 2,500 tons above provisions, should be shipped next week. Before this is consumed, I will have full data respecting future needs, but I fear extensive issues of provisions will be necessary for several months. I shall push work on the roads and give employment to as many as possible. I hope the charitable people of the states will contribute food, clothes, medicines and money. Colonel Hofer, chief surgeon of the department, is chairman of the board of relief and auxiliary boards are organizing in all the towns. Five military posts not yet heard from. "DAVIS."

General Davis' second dispatch reads as follows:

"SAN JUAN, P. R., Via HAITI. August 13.—Further but still incomplete reports confirm previous cable reports as conservative. Suggest an appointment of officer in New York to receive relief funds and supplies cabling quantities and kinds shipped on each boat to Colonel Hofer, medical department, charge of relief work here. Should be shipped this week not less than 2,500 tons food. Best to be sent beans, rice and cheap grade codfish. Cotton clothing and coarse goods, rice, needles and thread also needed. Money will be applied in assisting to rebuild houses and huts and hire of help. "I recommend that bags for sugar and coffee, all kinds of rough lumber for building and fencing hooks, staves and hoops for sugar packing and galvanized iron and nails for roofing purposes, be placed on first list. I have authorized employment of labor for rebuilding barracks at Cayey and Alborn wholly destroyed."